

LABOR CLARION

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President Roosevelt Unshaken in Resolve To Carry Out Program

The report of the President of the United States to a joint session of Congress on "the state of the Union" shows a spirit of optimism in relation to accomplishments of the last two years and their effect on the industrial recovery of the nation, and a determination to carry forward his plans on modified lines.

"We have undertaken a new order of things," he said, "yet we progress towards it under the framework and in the spirit and intent of the American Constitution. We have proceeded throughout the nation a measurable distance on the road towards this new order.

"Materially, I can report to you substantial benefits to our agricultural population, increased industrial activity, and profits to our merchants. Of equal moment, there is evident a restoration of that spirit of confidence and faith which marks the American character. Let him who, for speculative profit or partisan purpose, without just warrant would seek to disturb or dispel this assurance, take heed before he assumes responsibility for any act which slows our onward steps."

A portion of the message which has created much criticism among representatives of "big business" is that in which he says:

Undue Power of Wealth

"We have, however, a clear mandate from the people that Americans must forswear that conception of the acquisition of wealth which, through excessive profits, creates undue private power over private affairs and, to our misfortune, over public affairs as well. In building toward this end we do not destroy ambition nor do we seek to divide our wealth into equal shares on stated occasions.

"We continue to recognize the greater ability of some to earn more than others. But we do assert that the ambition of the individual to obtain for him and his a proper security, a reasonable leisure, and a decent living throughout life, is an ambition to be preferred to the appetite for great wealth and great power."

Following out this thought he says he is ready to submit a broad program designed ultimately to establish three factors of security, as follows:

Three Factors of Security

(1) The security of livelihood through the better use of the national resources of the land in which we live.

(2) The security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life.

(3) The security of decent homes.

Closely related to the "broad problem of livelihood," he will propose to the Congress definite recommendations covering the subjects of "unemployment insurance and old-age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning can now be made."

While upholding the profit system, the President

gives pre-eminence to "security for the masses." He presents a plan for revision of the entire federal relief structure, with abandonment of the "dole" in favor of a vast public works program calculated to provide employment for three and a half million workers.

In connection with this public works program he suggests compensation should be "larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment or the leaving of private employment to engage in government work."

He also proposes that those indigents who previously relied upon local relief shall be returned to the local rolls, stating that "the federal government must and shall quit this business of relief."

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

With the issue of January 5 the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service entered upon its twenty-fifth year of service to the labor press and to the labor movement of America.

Representatives of News Writers To Be Heard on Wages and Hours

An opportunity will be given the American Newspaper Guild on January 17, 1935, in the Pan-American room of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, to present data on wages, hours and working conditions in the newspaper publishing industry for use in connection with proposed wage and hours amendments to the code.

The administrative officer has delegated Dr. Gustav Peck, assistant to the administrative officer on employment problems, to represent him in association with the deputy administrator in charge of the code, who will preside at the hearing.

On December 5 a hearing was held by Deputy Administrator Jack B. Tate to secure data upon which to base a determination relating to the proposed wage and hour amendments. At this time representatives of the American Newspaper publishers' association presented a wage study, but because of the withdrawal of Guild representatives no wage report was made by this group.

Weirton Steel Company Case May Be Decided This Month

The celebrated case of the federal government against the Weirton Steel Company to test the validity of the labor clause of the Recovery Act, which has been on trial at Wilmington, Del., for more than seven weeks, is expected to be decided within the current month, according to A. F. of L. News Service.

The latest phase is the filing of a 359-page brief by the steel company, in which it attempts to show that it has complied with Section 7-a of the Recovery Act through its employee representation plan, or "company union."

Although the company is alleged to have hired armed thugs to keep organizers away from its plants for twenty-five years, the firm claims it never had any labor trouble. To those who really know the Weirton situation, the brief is said to appear ridiculous.

Leaders Confident of Passage by Congress Of Thirty-Hour Bill

The thirty-hour week bill has been introduced in both branches of Congress. The American Federation of Labor will concentrate its efforts toward securing the enactment of this measure into law at the earliest possible date. As a preliminary step toward the achievement of this purpose, a conference of more than 100 special representatives of labor was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Special consideration was given to the thirty-hour week bill, the Wagner disputes act, a new National Recovery measure, the restoration of the reduction in pay which was imposed upon federal workers by the Seventy-third session of Congress, and other measures in which labor is peculiarly interested. Plans were formulated for the speedy advancement of the American Federation of Labor's legislative program.

Confident of a Majority

Confident that a majority of the members of Congress wants to enact the thirty-hour measure at this session, despite administration opposition, the forces of labor "girded their loins" for a finish fight this week.

Senator Black of Alabama, co-author with Representative Connery of Massachusetts of the bill, declared: "We are coming to it eventually." "It is the only solution of the unemployment program," declared Connery.

Both Black and Connery said that while President Roosevelt's \$4,000,000,000 work relief program would help take care of some of the unemployed millions, it would not solve the problem of employment in private industry.

"The measure passed the Senate two years ago two to one," Senator Black said. "I have no reason to believe it will not pass again. There are a great many senators still for it."

House Will Approve Bill

Connery, who is chairman of the House Labor Committee, said his revised measure "meets every objection raised to it in the last Congress, and if we can get it up in the House it will pass."

Under the President's work-relief program, Connery said, "those employed will work at scab wages." He recalled the President's statement in his annual message that wages to be paid relief roll workers should not be high enough to prevent them from going into private employment or to attract them from jobs in private employment.

"This will lead," Connery said, "to a breakdown in the scale of wages in private industry. It should be opposed by the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations."

"I'm for the President's program," Senator Black stressed, "but it won't meet the real problem of unemployment because of conditions in private industry."

MODEST CAPITALISM

The present brand of capitalism has been tried and found wanting everything in sight—including the earth with a fence around it.—Birmingham "News."

Labor Joins Heartily In Preparations for President's Birthday

The movement in San Francisco for participation in the celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday at a grand ball to be held in the Auditorium on January 30 is gaining momentum, and the indications are that this year's celebration will be as successful as the one held last year.

The proceeds of the balls held in the various cities throughout the country will go toward fighting infantile paralysis. At the request of the President no part of this year's funds will go to the Warm Springs, Ga., Foundation. Seventy cents of every dollar will be used for the rehabilitation of handicapped children within the community raising the fund or within the geographic unit of which the community is a part. The other 30 cents will be turned over to President Roosevelt to be used by a national commission appointed by him for widening the research efforts aimed at wiping out the disease itself.

A Representative Committee

No effort is to be spared in making the ball one of the most gala affairs in San Francisco's history, according to Herbert Fleishacker, general chairman of the local committee in charge of the celebration. Already the best in radio, motion picture and the legitimate stage has been offered in the way of entertainment.

The general committee appointed by Fleishacker comprises, among others, Governor Merriam, Lieutenant Governor Hatfield, Mayor Rossi, United States Senator Johnson, Representative Kahn, Representative Welch, Postmaster McCarthy, Major General Malin Craig, Rear Admiral

Thomas J. Senn, Police Chief Quinn and Fire Chief Brennan.

The committee is a large one, and includes every class of citizens. John A. O'Connell represents the Labor Council, Paul Scharrenberg the State Federation of Labor, and Thomas Meagher the Building Trades Council.

Labor's Part in Celebration

With but three weeks to go, organized labor throughout the United States is putting on full steam in completing preparations everywhere for participation in celebration of the Birthday Ball for the President, according to Washington advices.

"It is my hope that labor will make a fine showing in this great national celebration," said President William Green, who is chairman of the Labor Division.

"The record shows labor is doing its best to organize general participation and I am proud at the showing thus far made," said Matthew Woll, secretary of the Labor Division.

"This week we are asking all members of the Labor Advisory Committee to call upon their local unions for the fullest possible participation."

HOW TO ABOLISH WAR

There are four essential changes necessary in the old system of "international anarchy" if we are to establish enduring peace, says Walter R. Smith, ex-chairman of the British Labor party, in an article in "Labour," official organ of the British Trades Union Congress. The changes he outlines are: (1) We must give up the old idea that the interests of different nations are in inevitable conflict; (2) we must get rid of armament competition; (3) we must eliminate the profit from war; (4) there must be agreed measures for dealing with aggression.

A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE

An increase in wages and a closed shop agreement were won by the Typographical Union of Orlando, Fla., after a three-and-one-half-hour strike at the "Reporter-Star" and the "Sentinel," two local newspapers which have been "open shop" since 1931.

Los Angeles Street Railway Suffers Loss of Its Blue Eagle

The National Labor Relations Board on January 5 asked the N.R.A.'s compliance division to lift the Los Angeles Railway Corporation's blue eagle. The recommendation followed a decision of the board against the company a few days ago on a complaint of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees for violation of the Recovery Act in refusing to recognize the union after a vote was taken by employees.

Federation Prepares To Push Legislation Before New Congress

The first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States opened at the capitol in Washington at high noon, Thursday, January 3.

With the plodding Joe Byrns of Tennessee elected as speaker of the House and William B. Bankhead of Alabama as floor leader for the ruling Democratic party, the South holds a dominant position. Vice-President Garner, of course, presides over the Senate, while Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas will continue as the Senate floor leader.

It is reported that a veritable flood of anti-labor bills was waiting to be dumped into the well-known "hopper." Labor officials have received enough advance information regarding proposed reactionary legislation to know that they must be alert to protect the public interest to the best of their ability.

The legislative program of the American Federation of Labor, embracing five principal points, including the thirty-hour week, an industrial disputes act, continuation of the N.R.A., unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, and restoration of the government pay cut as of January 1, will be followed through vigorously, it is stated.

UTILITY UNIONS SCARCE

A survey of 697 public utility companies, conducted by one of organized labor's star opponents, the National Industrial Conference Board, shows that these concerns, many of them fostering "company unions," have been right successful in maintaining their working organizations on a non-union basis. The concerns covered in the survey employed 578,912 workers, or 49 per cent of all employees of the industry. Of this number, only 12 per cent dealt with their employers through organized labor unions. Another survey told a different story, however. Of 760,000 railroad workers covered in a survey made by the same board, approximately 75 per cent bargained with their employers through organized labor unions.

GARMENT WORKERS TO DANCE

The joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers announces that a grand ball will be held under its auspices on January 19 at the Trianon Ball Room, 1268 Sutter street.

UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS

According to the bureau of educational service of the University of Nebraska, unemployment among school teachers was reduced one-half last year, as compared to the previous year. Records show that of the persons registering for employment, only 16.6 per cent remain unemployed, as compared with 31.2 per cent for the same period in 1933.

PREVAILING WAGE ON PUBLIC WORKS

The five counties represented by New York City will pay the prevailing union wages on all public works projects, following an agreement reached by the State Commission of Highways and officers of the New York State Federation of Labor. The prevailing "rate of wages" in New York has been established as the respective union scales. George Meany, president, and John M. O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation, were among those present at the conference with Captain Arthur L. Brandt, Highway Commissioner.

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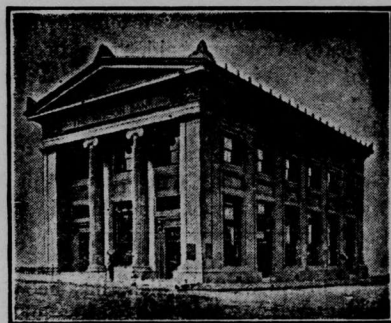
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Legislative Powers Cannot Be Delegated, Says Supreme Court

A decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down on Monday last held that the section of the National Industrial Recovery Act under which the government attempted to control oil production is unconstitutional. But one member of the court—Justice Cardozo—dissented from the decision.

Chief Justice Hughes, who read the opinion before a packed courtroom, held that the Constitution had been violated when Congress delegated to President Roosevelt legislative powers to prohibit interstate shipment of oil produced in excess of state quotas, popularly known as "hot oil."

The decision has caused considerable excitement in the business world, and Washington is all agog over the possible effect of the Supreme Court's decision.

Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department is quoted as saying that while the court had declared unconstitutional Section 9-c of the Recovery Act, "it did not rule on the oil code" embodied in other parts of the law. "We still have the oil code and will continue to operate. We will attempt to regulate 'hot oil' with every resource we have," said the secretary.

Validity of Codes Not Involved

Donald Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, issued a warning against prophecies on the basis of the decision as to what future decisions of the court may be about N.R.A. "The court, even by implication, has not cast a doubt on the validity of codes of fair competition," he said.

Unless Congress steps in immediately to enact new legislation that will meet constitutional requirements it is likely that chaos will result in the oil industry. Already there is talk of price-cutting in Oklahoma and Texas, and one pessimistic Oklahoma oil executive is quoted as saying: "The balloon has gone up! Look for more bad news any day now."

The oil industry in California is not expected to be adversely affected by the decision because of stringent co-operation among the producing companies; but a lowering of prices is feared because of increased competition with Oklahoma and Texas oil.

The decision of Chief Justice Hughes made it plain that the question decided was that of the delegation of legislative power.

Abrogation of Gold Clause

Another case involving features of the "new deal" is now under consideration by the Supreme Court. It is a test of the validity of the act of Congress abrogating the gold clause in contracts aggregating some hundred billions of dollars.

This is declared to be the "most stupendous litigation in the annals of jurisprudence." The solvency of the government is declared to be at stake, for an adverse ruling would increase the national debt to some fifty billion dollars.

Four cases having similar complaints have been consolidated by the court and are being heard simultaneously. They involve bond issues on which the owners are seeking payment of interest coupons in gold or its equivalent in devalued dollars.

The contention is that Congress is without power to impair the obligations of existing contracts.

In arguing the case Attorney General Cummings urged the emergency that existed on March 6, 1933, when the ban was placed on gold hoarding and calling in of all gold, the devaluation of the gold content of the dollar and the abrogation of the gold clause. Industry and finance faced a crisis "most terrifying in character," he said.

Strike Leaders Are Arrested

By Georgia National Guardsmen

Five men were arrested by National Guardsmen at Rossville, Ga., as they took charge of the strike situation at the Richmond Hosiery Mill.

The troops, 350 strong, arrived only a short time earlier from Atlanta. The guardsmen were on patrol duty with fixed bayonets and riot guns.

The mill employs about 1200 workers, some of whom struck because of differences over wages.

State Solons Meet

The Fifty-first session of the California Legislature convened at Sacramento at noon on Monday last and after electing Edward Craig of Brea as speaker of the House and W. P. Rich of Marysville as president pro tem. of the Senate, adjourned to await the induction into office on the following day of Frank F. Merriam as governor.

On Tuesday Merriam and George J. Hatfield received the oath of office as governor and lieutenant governor respectively, and the governor delivered his inaugural address. Some of the more striking expressions of the governor were as follows:

"The employment of our citizens, the protection of our homes, the relief of destitution must have our unremitting and unselfish care. . . . Government cannot indefinitely assume the responsibility for meeting all the demands of this depression and this emergency."

"Of primary importance is the need for placing the government of California on a sound financial basis without imposing intolerable taxes upon the people. . . . We will complete the current biennium with a deficit of \$30,000,000. If we do not adjust our tax needs we shall have a further deficit of \$100,000,000 in the next biennium period."

"Human needs demand and should receive first consideration. . . . I am determined to maintain close contact with federal relief authorities and to carry out relief activities in harmony with the national administration. . . . Every needy unemployed man and woman who is able to work should be required to do so, either for private business, or upon some public project."

The union button assures you of efficient services

Hopkins' Comment on Business Leaders' Plan

Administrator Hopkins of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration made a caustic verbal attack on national business leaders who called upon the administration leaders to solve the relief problem with a dole system instead of work relief.

"I don't see how anybody could have made a suggestion worse for the American people than those gentlemen who met at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., he said.

"As far as I can find out, they think the only use for government money is to lend it to railroads."

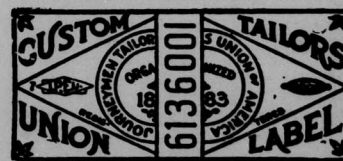
Hopkins said "the dole would set up a class of people who don't want to work" and keep the majority of unemployed who do want to work from getting jobs.

"I presume the men who told America how to care for its needy have carefully investigated the relief situation, inspected relief offices and visited needy families."

GET NOTHING ON SILVER PLATTER

Organized labor has had to fight—on many occasions, strike—for everything it got. Nothing was handed to it on the proverbial "silver platter"—or on any kind of platter. That includes those gains which appear to have come through the N.R.A. The writer has "covered" the N.R.A. from its very inception, and the records will back up his contention that code minimum wage rates would be much lower and code maximum hour limits much longer if organized labor had not had its representatives at every hearing and battling for more decent provisions. By looking at the labor provisions in any code it is possible to tell to what extent the industry was unionized at the time the code was adopted. And it is just as easy to pick out the unorganized industries by checking over the N.R.A.'s file of code violators. Very few "chiselers" are found where there are strong labor unions to guard the employees' rights.—Bud L. McKillips in "Labor."

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1935

Administration in Control

One of the outstanding facts that presents itself as the Seventy-fourth Congress enters its second week is that the administration, or at least the Democratic party, has complete control of the legislative machinery of both houses.

One of the first actions of the House of Representatives, after the election of Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee as speaker, was to amend the rules by requiring the signatures of a majority of the House members to a petition to force a vote on a measure that had not been approved by a committee. The rules of the last Congress required only 145 signatures to take a bill out of the hands of a committee. This, according to Speaker Byrns, means that the majority will have control of legislation.

As the administration is said to be opposed to the thirty-hour bill and the Townsend plan, there appears to be little chance of these measures becoming law, at this session at least. It is expected that an old-age pension bill to be submitted by the President will be enacted.

The soldiers' bonus bill, to which the President also is opposed, is another matter. So many congressmen are pledged to this measure that it is likely to be pushed through both houses. Whether sufficient votes can be mustered to pass it over the presidential veto is problematical.

Our Industrial Bourbons

One hundred men from the two largest business groups, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., have produced "a constructive program to accelerate recovery from our existing economic condition."

On the principle that the drunkard knows most about booze, the 100 gentlemen of wealth ought to succeed. They and their kind ran this country without let or hindrance for a dozen years. They ran it into the ditch, and for the five years since that happened they have not offered one helpful effort to get it out. If knowing and trying all the wrong things to do would guide people to the right things, the conference of billions at White Sulphur Springs should bring wondrous results.

It should, but it won't. The drunkard doesn't understand booze; he only wants to swill it. The financier doesn't understand the distribution of wealth; he only wants to hog it. People do the same wrong things over and over—especially when it is other people who suffer for those wrongs; and the millionaires assembled at the Springs mouthed the same old stuff in the same old phrases as before.

The Bourbons of France forgot nothing, and learned nothing. The plutocrats are our Bourbons.

Williams on Future of N.R.A.

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, gave a significant forecast of the future of N.R.A. in an address in New York before the American Arbitration Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the Merchants' Association of New York.

While stating some of the principles which Congress is expected to retain in revamping the National Recovery Act, Williams made it plain that no extreme innovations may be expected in the government's program for dealing with American business. In his address Williams weighed the work of the first year and a half of N.R.A. and gave his hearers to understand that price-fixing will not have very vigorous support in the new act. The prohibition against child labor having vindicated itself and won such wide approval and commendation, the speaker declared "it is inconceivable that its prohibition will not be continued." Likewise he gave his approval to minimum wages and maximum hours, which he said he was sure would be "carried forward."

"So too," he added, "will the provision guaranteeing collective bargaining to the workers wherever they want or need to use it. It is my thought too, that there will be some provision for the prevention of trade practices that are unfair and for some measure of co-operation—innocent of price-fixing result—between the members of an industry."

Then, declaring that the spirit animating the new act is of more moment than its exact form, Williams laid special emphasis on the importance of recognizing that "public opinion in this country has moved definitely forward to where it is demanding of business that it accept a greater measure of social responsibility than it has ever borne before."

As to the future mission of N.R.A., Williams said its effort is to save, not to destroy our present system of life and business. "The issue that is being tried in this country today," said he, "is not whether we shall have a new and strange order of life in substitution for that out of which came all that we have and have done. That may come to be the issue when and if we lose the one that is now being tried. But the present issue involves no more than the question of whether or not our present order of life and business can adjust and accommodate itself to the greater demands of social responsibility that an advanced public opinion is making on it."

The United States Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its recent unanimous decision that the University of California had the right to suspend two students who refused to take military training.

"Bring the economic power of unions into the codes and there is a new economic power at work to make industry live for the good of all."—Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director of the National Catholic Welfare Department of Social Action.

For the fifth time in the history of Wisconsin a La Follette was inaugurated governor when Philip F. La Follette took office last Monday for a second term. He is the first in the eighty-seven years of Wisconsin history as a state to return to the executive office after having once been defeated.

One of the best arguments for the organization of strong unions is that advanced by Bud L. McKillips of "Labor." Nothing is handed to labor on a silver platter, he says, and "code minimum wage rates would be much lower and code

maximum hour limits much longer if organized labor had not had its representatives at every hearing and battling for more decent provisions."

No group bears so heavy a burden of class taxation as do motorists. In 1933, for example, refineries produced gasoline valued at \$759,000,000. The federal government taxed this gas \$181,000,000. The states taxed it \$519,000,000, or a total of \$700,000,000. As a result, the gasoline tax actually amounts to almost 100 per cent of the value of the product!

In an address at Detroit last Sunday the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin said that "January 4, 1935 (the day President Roosevelt read his message to Congress), brings to an end the economic principles of individualism hitherto taught practically in every American university. Such outworn and impractical economic phrases as 'free competition' and 'rugged individualism' and 'laissez faire' today are seeking a resting place in the limbo of archaic falsehoods."

Dividend increases were voted on the common shares of 600 corporations, involving additional payment of \$26,700,000 in November, 1934, according to Moody's Investment Service. This represents the largest gain for any single month since November, 1933. Dividends on these stocks have increased \$199,000,000 from the low point of June 30, 1933, the survey asserts. In practically all cases the enlarged and extra payments have been made from current earnings.

How the burden of taxation for state expenses is gradually being shifted from the shoulders of property holders to the citizens as a whole is demonstrated in recent news from Sacramento. It is estimated that the sales tax, in its first year of operation, will yield in excess of \$50,000,000. In addition to this, the gasoline tax will yield to the state \$46,500,000 as its quota in the coming biennium. And now there is talk of appropriating a portion of the funds derived from the gasoline tax to general state purposes. If this tendency is continued it may be that in a few years the big property owners may escape tax free.

It must be apparent to all who have the good of the labor movement at heart, and are not misled by insidious activities of political and revolutionary organizations, that there can be but one agency to represent the workers of this country, and that is the American Federation of Labor. "Divide and conquer" is just as true of the war for better conditions for the worker as it is in a military campaign. When your union is asked to join in a movement ostensibly in the interest of labor, find out who is behind the invitation. If the request emanates from other than American Federation of Labor sources there is a strong probability that it is in the interest of a political or "red" movement.

Representative Higgins of Massachusetts recently wrote President Roosevelt asking that the United States protest to the Mexican government against the closing of Catholic schools and the expulsion from the country of Catholic priests. In reply he received a letter from Secretary of State Hull as follows: "Notwithstanding the policies and views respecting religious worship and practices that obtain in this country, I know you understand that other nations are recognized as being entitled to regulate for themselves their internal religious conditions in such manner as they may deem proper, and that, accordingly, it is not within the province of this government to intervene in the situation in Mexico to which you refer."

Labor Clarion Joins I. L. N. S. in Demanding Cigarette Tax Revision

Relief Is Imperative in Interest of Dime Cigarette, Produced and Smoked by Union Workers

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

The International Labor News Service and the labor press of America have been asked to join in a vital and unusual campaign by E. Lewis Evans, president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

The life of the 10-cent cigarette is at stake and the labor press is asked to join the fight for its survival through a readjustment of the present discriminatory tax which plays into the hands of the so-called "Big Four" anti-union cigarette companies.

Dime cigarettes are 90 per cent union made.

International Labor News Service responds to this call from the Tobacco Workers' International Union with all possible energy and calls upon all trade union publications to do likewise. I. L. N. S. joins this campaign as a matter of news and as a matter of trade union principle.

Letter From Tobacco Workers' President

The issues are fully set forth in President Evans' letter. It should be read in every union meeting and responded to by all union members. Petitions should go to every congressman and senator now. President Evans' letter, addressed to this writer, is as follows:

"As you know, the question of the tax on cigarettes will come up in the new Congress with the fate of the 10-cent cigarette and of a large majority of the union labor in the tobacco industry in the balance until the issue is settled.

"At the present the tax on cigarettes is levied according to volume, \$3.00 per thousand cigarettes or 6 cents per package of 20 regardless of the selling price of the same. Sixty per cent of the price paid for a package of 10-cent cigarettes goes in tax while in the case of the higher priced cigarettes, which are for the most part manufactured by employers antagonistic to union labor, less than 50 percent of the purchase price goes for tax.

THOSE LONDON "BOBBIES"

A chap who spent part of the summer in London tells us about standing in Hyde Park one day, listening to a communist orator, who'd drawn quite a crowd about him. His speech was pretty fiery, and ended with a fairly radical proposal—that his audience should advance with him and burn down Buckingham Palace, then and there. At this point a bobby, who had been standing impassively nearby, seemed to feel that matters had gone about as far as they should, and he interrupted, addressing the crowd in a commanding voice. "Them as is going to burn Buckingham Palace," he ordered, "three paces to the left! Them as is not going to burn Buckingham Palace, three paces to the right!" At this the crowd shufflingly dispersed, to the right. Our man says he told several Englishmen of this occurrence and not one of them smiled—just looked at him with expressionless faces, as if to ask what else the bobby could have done.—"New Yorker."

PEAK OF UNEMPLOYMENT

There is cumulative evidence on every hand that the peak of unemployment and economic distress has been passed and that the upward trend in industrial and social improvement is at hand. Unless all signs fail, the movement toward national recovery will move on in a substantial and definite way during the coming New Year.—William Green.

"It is a fact that the 10-cent cigarette cannot live unless there is relief from the unfair and discriminatory tax burden upon it. Keeping in mind the fact that the federal government cannot at this time give up any revenues, the manufacturers of 10-cent cigarettes are seeking relief from this unfair burden by having a method of taxation recognizing the price of the article. Under this proposal cigarettes retailing at 10 cents per package of 20 will be taxed \$2.70 per thousand and those selling for higher prices at \$3.00 per thousand.

"This union heartily and actively joins in that demand by the manufacturers the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended the proposal, stating that it will protect and maintain federal revenues; officials of the Department of Agriculture have subscribed to this proposal where the 10-cent cigarette will otherwise be eliminated from the market and from competition with the Big Four, manufacturers of the higher priced cigarettes.

Big Four Fight Proposal

"There appears to be no opposition to this proposal except from the Big Four manufacturers who have fought unions and all attempts to put through a fair code for the benefit of labor in the tobacco industry. The competitive conditions in the tobacco industry created by the existence of the 10-cent cigarette fits in every way with the principles of the New Deal. This competitive condition will be destroyed unless the present unfair method of taxation is removed.

"Ninety per cent or more of all 10-cent cigarettes are made under union conditions established by collective bargaining between this International Union and the employers. I am writing to ask that the International Labor News Service assist us to mobilize sentiment for fair taxing of the 10-cent cigarette, calling upon all central bodies and individual local unions, state federations of labor and other bodies to appeal to members of Congress for this purpose and in such other ways as you may find possible. The 10-cent cigarette is the cigarette of the wage earners and, I believe, is entitled to this measure of support.

"Fraternally yours,

"E. LEWIS EVANS, Pres.-Sec.-Treas."

Send This Protest

To Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

All organized labor is interested in the welfare of the 10-cent cigarette.

Today all cigarettes pay a tax of 6 cents per package, regardless of retail price.

This means the death of the 10-cent cigarette, 90 per cent of which are union made under conditions established by collective bargaining.

The United States Treasury and the U. S. Department of Agriculture approve a change in this tax levy.

It is proposed that 10-cent cigarettes be taxed \$2.70 per thousand, while 15-cent and other higher priced cigarettes be taxed \$3 per thousand.

The Tobacco Workers' International Union supports this proposed change.

Organized labor is back of the Tobacco Workers' International Union to save the life of a sound product, which is union made and which today is unfairly taxed.

We petition you to support and work for this change in tax on cigarettes at the earliest possible hour.

Signed

City and State.....

And now and then a collision occurs when two motorists go after the same pedestrian.—Roanoke "Times."

Dime Cigarette Now Compelled to Pay Same Tax as the More Costly Non-Union Article

The Labor Clarion joins in the fight to save the union-made 10-cent cigarette, in response to the appeal of President E. Lewis Evans of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, issued through International Labor News Service.

The Labor Clarion is glad to know that the Tobacco Workers' International Union calls upon the labor press for assistance in saving the life of a product 90 per cent of which is union made, under conditions established by collective bargaining.

Cheap and Costly Smokes Taxed Alike

It is eminently unfair that a dime cigarette should pay the same tax as a 15-cent cigarette and it is good to know that the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture have recognized the justice of the position supported by the union in favor of a tax based on selling price, and not on volume.

At present the tax falls alike on any package of twenty cigarettes, whether the package sells for 10, 15 or 20 cents. The proposed changes would provide a tax based on the price of the package, so that a 10-cent package would pay a tax on 10 cents and not on 20 cigarettes. The 20-cent pack would pay a tax proportionately higher than the dime pack.

Monopoly's Grip on Wage Earners

It is clear enough that the dime cigarette, as good in quality as any cigarette, is the cigarette of the wage earners. If the "Big Four" can keep the present tax and drive out the dime cigarette monopoly will have that much tighter grip on the wage earner's pocket.

In an adjoining column we publish a form letter to be sent to your member of Congress and to both Senators. Use it as a guide. Get busy today.

Moreover, have resolutions adopted by your union and by the central body for transmission to the congressmen and senators who represent you. Let us demonstrate the power of labor and of the labor press.

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Some fellows start right in the rut,
While others head the throng.
All men may be born equal, but—
They don't stay that way long.

There is many a man with a gallant air,
Goes galloping to the fray;
But the valuable man is the man who's there
When the smoke has cleared away.

Some "don't get nuthin' out of life."

But when their whines begin
We often can remind them that
They "don't put nuthin' in."

"Textile Worker" (author unknown.)

PLENTY OF PINEAPPLES

The long-heralded prosperity has really "turned the corner" for Hawaii's pineapple industry, according to figures just released. Hawaii's pineapple pick this year, for instance, exceeds 8,000,000 cases. In the year that the first Hawaiian shipment was made, 1895, the islands produced only 480 cases. Most of this year's crop will be exported.

IL DUCE AND HIS OLIVE BRANCH

Mussolini seems to be a man of peace who gets along well with the folks at home by shaking the olive-branch in a most threatening manner.—Kansas City "Star."

Employer Approves of "Healthy Discontent" Among His Employees

"The day of anarchy in labor relations is a day all employers should recognize as past. We believe whole-heartedly in the principle of collective bargaining."

This was the statement of Arthur Meyers, vice-president of the Schulte tobacco chain stores in New York, after signing an agreement with Local No. 906 of the Cigar Salesmen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Under the terms of the agreement 1200 employees in the New York metropolitan area receive a 20 per cent wage increase.

The new rate is considerably higher than in other chain tobacco stores whose employees are still unorganized.

"Pleasant relationships between employer and employees can only redound to the advantage of both," said Meyers, who believes the wage increases secured by the men "are just and reasonable," and it was "quite natural" that the men should have wanted more pay than they were receiving.

"A healthy discontent among employees and a keen desire for improvement is, in my opinion, altogether to the advantage of the employer. An unambitious employee is a liability to any business," he emphasized.

Federal Housing Plan Results in Increased Building Activities

A recent statement issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor concerning an increase in building activities throughout the country is confirmed in an official release by the Federal Housing Administration.

Progress of the better housing program is reflected in the constantly increasing volume of additions, alterations and repairs throughout the country, according to reports made to the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

Figures made public in Washington, covering building permits in 772 cities, showed modernization work in November of \$13,071,000, against \$8,110,000 for the same month last year, a gain of 62 per cent. This compares with a 50 per cent

gain in October, 27 per cent in September and 18 per cent in August over the same months last year.

All geographical divisions showed gains, as follows: East South Central, 136 per cent; South Atlantic, 101 per cent; Mountain, 86 per cent; West North Central, 80 per cent; West South Central, 78 per cent; East North Central, 71 per cent; Pacific, 51 per cent; Middle Atlantic, 45 per cent, and New England, 32 per cent.

Many of the cities reporting installations, which also are included in the Federal Housing Administration's modernization program, showed a remarkable volume. Cincinnati led in this type of work with \$216,645.

CODE FOR TICKET AGENCIES

Code restrictions placed upon New York agencies selling tickets for legitimate dramatic and musical attractions provide that tickets may not be sold by the agency for more than 75 cents in advance of the box office price plus the tax. Price lists showing the box office price, tax and commission must be conspicuously posted by the agency, and tickets sold must be marked as required by the internal revenue laws. On request of the purchaser, the agency must give a signed and dated receipt showing the number of tickets sold, the theater, and the total amount paid. No agency may maintain an office within 100 feet of a theater without permission of the Code Authority. An agency is required to post a \$500 surety bond.

RENEWING POWER

A properly done valve-grinding job is one of the best ways to renew engine power and reduce fuel consumption, according to the Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. Best results are obtained by having valves ground every 10,000 miles.

Wage Cut Restoration

More than a million railroad employees were beneficiaries of a pay-roll increase amounting to approximately \$3,250,000 a month, which took effect January 1.

It was the second one-fourth restoration of a pay cut imposed February 1, 1932, which since that time has cost these workers, members of the twenty-one railroad brotherhoods, nearly \$400,000,000.

The original cut, amounting to 10 per cent, was accepted by the brotherhoods only after a long controversy with the railroads, which was renewed again last spring only to be settled by an agreement to reduce the amount of the slash in three stages. The final 5 per cent will be restored April 1, 1935.

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

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The EVANGELINE

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Weekly Rates: \$7.00 to \$9.00 INCLUDES MEALS
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Unemployment Problem Alarming, Says Green

According to careful surveys made by the staff of the American Federation of Labor, unemployment is greater than at this time last year. Many attribute this condition in part to the continued failure of big industries to re-employ men and women, while apparently bucking both the government and labor in a "last stand" fight against possible advance in labor organization and wages, the shortening of working hours and improvement of working conditions.

Meantime, relief expenditures have soared higher than ever. While work relief is being opposed by big business also, it is an outstanding fact that the relief millions have stimulated business to a very marked degree throughout the country.

What Trade Union Figures Show

In releasing a summary of the figures, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made this revealing statement:

"Unemployment increased in November, as is usual at this season, and trade union figures show that in December the increase continued. Our estimate for total unemployment in the country as a whole showed 420,000 more people out of work in November than October, and trade union reports showed that 1 per cent of the membership lost their jobs in November and 3 per cent more were laid off in the first part of December. (From our weighted figures.) These increases in unemployment are similar in amount to those that occurred at this time of year in 1932 and 1933; they are considerably smaller than in 1931 and 1930.

More Unemployed Than Previous Year

"The striking fact about this month's report, however, is that unemployment is higher than last year's level by more than 400,000. In November last year our revised figures, which have been corrected by the census figures recently made available, show that 11,030,000 were out of work, while in November this year 11,459,000 were unemployed. The revised figure for October was 11,039,000."

"These figures," concluded Green, "point to the increasing seriousness of the unemployment problem. Industry has failed to put men and women to work. The responsibility falls on the government to find employment for those who have been denied a chance to earn their bread."

ORIGINAL ENGRAVER

The engraving of book plates has become an important industry in America, employing several thousands of union workmen. A recent inquiry revealed that the first American book plate of which there is record was engraved by Nathaniel Hurd of Boston for Thomas Dering, away back in the year of 1740.

You'll never find the union label on goods made in prisons or on imported products of cheap foreign labor.

Phone Market 0170

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William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
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Under New Management

100% Union

'Blue Eagle' Is Not Substitute for Label

By I. M. ORNBURN

Union Label Trades Dept., A. F. of L.

There are some who think that the "blue eagle" is a substitute for the union label. This false idea is fostered by certain anti-union employers who see in it a distinct advantage, because the union label represents superior standards of employment to those required by the National Recovery Administration.

The "blue eagle" does not signify that products are made under trade union conditions. Daily in the newspapers our attention is directed to the fact that many industries and business establishments which are entitled to use the "blue eagle" are completely ignoring proper representation and collective bargaining agreements by denying their workers the right to organize. In these cases the standards and other advantages of trade unionism are entirely prohibited.

Eagle Does Not Insure Union Conditions

Other industries which fly the "blue eagle" may comply with the minimum wages, maximum hours and other labor provisions of the N.R.A. codes, but it does not insure to the purchaser of their products that the workers in those industries are receiving the higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions which have been established by the skilled workers who are members of trade unions. It is necessary only to compare the minimum wages and maximum hours of the codes with those of trade union agreements to prove these statements beyond question. Buying under the union label, shop card and button is unquestionably the only way to maintain the hours, wages and conditions for which trade unions have fought for many years.

The "blue eagle" is also placed on prison-made products which go into interstate commerce and unfairly compete with the union-made products of free American citizens.

The union label assures the purchaser that the goods are made in America. Importers are allowed to place the "blue eagle" on goods made in European and Asiatic countries under extremely low and depressing conditions of employment. If the products are made in foreign lands the purchaser has no guarantee that they are not made by child labor or enslaved men and women. The union label thus assures the buying public that the goods are not only union-made, but also that they are made in America.

Union Label Insures Union Conditions

All these facts should be taken into consideration when buying labeled goods. The discriminating purchaser will look for the union label because it will insure the highest quality of goods made under the most sanitary conditions by skilled workers. Union label goods assure the purchaser that the industries and business establishments which display them pay their workers better wages, work them shorter hours and under better conditions

than those industries and business places which display only the "blue eagle."

Therefore, when it comes to union labels and the "blue eagles," look for both of them, if you choose, but demand the union label. There is no substitute!

COMMUNIST INSURANCE "CONGRESS"

Despite feverish activity on the part of communists throughout the country, who have apparently been trying to deceive the public into believing that their forthcoming "National Congress on Unemployment and Social Insurance" in Washington has the support of legitimate organized labor, their efforts appear to be wavering, with the alleged "congress" doomed to deserved demise.

Even the Socialists, who were reported at first as lining up, are now reported as withdrawing or refusing to send delegates. An example of this is found in a dispatch from Pittsburgh, which says the New Kensington branch of the Socialist Party of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, has denied emphatically a report appearing in the communist official newspaper that the branch would send delegates to what they term the "communist-led" congress.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued a formal warning to organized labor, saying that the A. F. of L. is not in any way sponsoring, nor in any manner connected with, the alleged "congress." Notwithstanding this, the communists continue to play upon the good name of the Federation and may possibly dupe a few people, who will eventually catch the significance of such activities.—A. F. of L. News Service.

Don't let anyone tell you "It's just as good." There are no substitutes for the union label, shop card and button!

Teamster Brotherhood Ousts Company Union

An agreement has recently been signed in New York between the Borden Farm Products Company, Inc., the largest dairy concern in America, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, which marks the end of thirteen years of "company unionism" in that firm. The company has 6000 drivers on its payroll.

Harry A. Cronk, president of the company, said in a public statement the firm had been satisfied with the old "employee representation" plan, but that he realized a "new era" had arrived and must be recognized. He continued:

"Considering the widespread employer-worker conflicts that have characterized certain phases of the New Deal, we are sincerely gratified to have participated in a major change in capital-labor relationship without destructive procedure, without hardship to any of the parties and without inconvenience to the public.

"We are frankly recognizing the advent of an altered era in employee representation in many fields. We are turning over a share of our responsibility in that connection to the American Federation of Labor union.

"We have been throughout our negotiations with the union mindful of President Roosevelt's urgent appeal for industrial peace. Nor have we been unaware of the absolute necessity of preserving the flow of milk to the public."

Truth never yet fell dead in the streets; it has such affinity with the soul of man, the seed, however broadcast, will catch somewhere and produce its hundredfold.—Theodore Parker.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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[One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.]

526 CALIFORNIA STREET

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ASSETS \$167,847,098.95	DEPOSITS \$153,410,745.44
Capital Paid up	\$6,000,000.00
Surplus	\$4,000,000.00
Reserves and Undivided Profits	\$4,064,842.34
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$14,064,842.34

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and Twenty-First Streets
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Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

E. B. ("Bones") Anderson, former assistant foreman of the "Examiner" composing room and now on the "retired" list, so far as printing activities are concerned, has what is conceded to be a legitimate "squawk" coming. In the personally edited, personally conducted semi-annual edition of his four-page 4-4½-inch letter to the office staff of the union "Ed" says he has not been in San Francisco since last June, but that he hopes his M. D. will let him out soon and allow him to roam around some. "Ed" features his "semi-annual" with two requests, compliance with one of which may be considered bona fide and imperative, the other of doubtful quantity if not impossible of granting. Request No. 1 is: "Should you see 'Billy' Trowsell, tell him my pal, Major White, has passed on, so will have no one to take me to the mountains next summer." No. 2: "Tell— (name withheld to avoid a damage suit) that he seems to have forgotten that it was thirty years ago when we were comparing ages." Is that so, Edward? My, but you are tender-hearted and considerate! Are you sure it was only thirty years ago? "Ed" like most of us, has his hopes, too. One is that "we all have got around the Hoover corner, and will soon be okeh again." The closing line of his semi-annual is in 12-point boldface type and reads: "Regards and best wishes to all!"

Whittier Typographical Union has notified the employing printers of the quaint southern California town of its desire to open negotiations for a new wage scale and agreement. The notice is of the sixty-day variety.

The secretary of Rutland Typographical Union No. 326 is now a full-fledged justice of the peace. He led all the way in a one-sided race recently held in the Green Mountain state.

The boss printers' organization of St. Catharines, Ont., has gone to Davy Jones. A post-mortem revealed its death was due to chiselitis and too much printing at prices below cost of production. Victims of the same disease should take notice. The malady, like tuberculosis, is curable, as well as preventable. "Where there is life there is hope."

The voters' lists for the entire Dominion of Canada are printed in Ottawa. The Typographical Union of that town wants the lists printed in each constituency so as to spread the work. Further proof that all employee printers are not selfish.

Newspapers of Orange, N. J., report business is good; that work in commercial shops is the worst in years, and collections slow. A peculiar mixture, indeed!

Notwithstanding trade in Chattanooga, Tenn., is reported to be away below normal, the Typographical Union of that city has succeeded in negotiating an improved newspaper scale. Under the new contract the newspaper printers will have a seven and one-half hour day, five day week, at \$35 and \$37.50 per week, for day and night work, respectively. The agreement runs to May of this year.

Ernest I. Ward, who became affiliated with San

Francisco Typographical Union in August, 1915, when he deposited an honorable withdrawal card, passed away last Friday after many months of illness. Mr. Ward, a linotype machinist in the employ of the Mergenthaler Company for several years, was a native of Rockford, Ill. He had been a resident of California forty-one of the forty-six years of his life. Mr. Ward's funeral was at 1:30 p. m. last Friday at a San Francisco funeral home. The sympathy of Mr. Ward's fellow craftsmen is extended to his bereaved relatives.

Andrew J. Cuthbertson of the "Shopping News" chapel suffered severe burns about the face, arms and hands when a quantity of oronite ignited in the composing room. "Andy" was adjusting a Rouse saw which had been cleaned with the fluid when a spark or perhaps combustion set off the "gas." First aid treatment was given at the emergency hospital, after which "Andy" visited an Industrial Accident Commission physician. Luckily, his eyes were not injured, although his eyebrows were badly singed.

In a letter to one of his San Francisco correspondents Harry Reed imparts the information that he is contemplating vacating the Home at Colorado Springs, where he has been a resident the last year. He is thinking of retiring to the Mendocino County ranch of a friend if and when he leaves the Home. Request was made by Mr. Reed that his regards be extended to all inquiring friends and acquaintances in San Francisco.

A sizable group of union printers met last Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a social club. About forty-five responded with their signatures, and permanent organization is to be effected Monday evening, January 21. The object of the club, it is said, is to map a program of social activities for the winter season, and especially stresses the fact that this social club is for printers and their families, and meetings are to be held weekly to arrange social activities. The club already includes in its membership many clever entertainers, as well as athletes, bridge players, etc. Officers of the club will be elected at its next meeting, 8 p. m., January 21, at 450 Geary street, when applications for membership will be received.

A. R. ("Al") Hopkins, well known to the membership of the I. T. U. in San Francisco as well as in any other parts of the globe, is representing Esmeralda County in the Assembly of the Nevada State Legislature. In addition to his duties as a legislator "Al" is supervising the editorial columns of the Goldfield "News."

Frank E. Fithian, former member of the Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden chapel, writes from San Diego, where he has been spending the holidays, that he will probably return to San Francisco in a few days.

A cheering note has been received from Mr. E. H. Bobbitt, whose abode for some time has been in Napa County, where he has been endeavoring to regain his health. Mr. Bobbitt says: "I am feeling fairly good and expect to be so improved before long that I may again become a wage earner." Mr. Bobbitt's long service in the American Type Foundry organization prior to the breaking in his health gained for him a wide acquaintanceship in San Francisco printing circles.

Virgil Sawyer of the "Pacific Daily Racing Form" chapel is confined to the Veterans' Hospital at Fort Miley with an attack of pneumonia. While his physician believes the crisis has been passed, it probably will be several days before the patient is dismissed.

Friends of Edwin R. Kline of the Sunset chapel were made happy when they learned he had vacated Highland Hospital, Oakland, in which he was a patient for almost two months following two major operations. Mr. Kline is now at his home, 2314 Russell street, Berkeley, still quite weak from the ordeals which he has undergone, and trying to learn to walk again. Notwithstanding the depleted reserve of his physical strength

Mr. Kline says, "I am on the road to recovery, although the doctors at the hospital say I must go to clinic twice a week for three months." It is a pleasure to announce that he has regained sufficient of his strength to permit of his receiving calls from friends and would welcome visits from his printer associates especially.

President Hollis and Secretary Michelson were called to Sacramento on Wednesday last to attend a meeting of printing trades unions to consider legislation of vital importance to the industry now pending before the Legislature.

Since you are becoming tired of the "shop chatter," let's return to smiles. Here are two or three that may provoke a grin, at least:

A kind old gentleman, seeing a very small boy carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, was moved to pity. "Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?" queried the k. o. g. "Nope," the mite cheerfully replied. "I can't read."

"Father," asked the small son of an editor, "is Jupiter inhabited?" "I don't know, my son," was the truthful answer. Presently he was interrupted again. "Father, are there any sea serpents?" "I don't know, my son." The little fellow was manifestly cast down, but presently rallied and again approached the great source of information. "Father, what does the North Pole look like?" But, alas! again the answer, "I don't know, my son." At last, in desperation, the boy inquired, with withering emphasis: "Father, how did you get to be an editor?"

Actors frequently receive unexpected proof of the realism of their art. Not long ago, on the occasion of the performance of "Hamlet" by a distinguished English player, there were no more interested and absorbed spectators than two newsies in the gallery. The boys had been watching the performance with breathless interest. The last act was drawing to a close. The duel almost dragged the lads from their seats. Before their eyes the queen was poisoned, Laertes killed, the king killed, Hamlet killed. On the final tragedy the curtain started down. The audience was spell-bound. In the gallery there was a clatter and a crash as one of the boys mentioned started for the door. "Come on, Tommy!" he shouted back to his companion. "Hustle! Dere'll be extras out on dis!"—"Harper's Weekly."

"Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

Another epidemic seems to have started among the members of the chapel. Jesse Newell ("Papa") reports that the stork made a belated call at his house Monday, leaving another daughter. Mama and baby are doing fine; so's the old man.

New Year's Eve was the first anniversary of the "big fire" which took place in the pressroom just a year ago.

Pretty soon now the "Call-Bulletin" will have some new clothes, at least a new dress of type, following the example of the "Examiner."

One of the gang kept his New Year's resolution and got his annual haircut.

One of the boys is on the high road to financial success. He said he had finally won \$5, after investing \$200.

"Rabbi" Ludes, who always manages to pick a rainy day for his day off, was all smiles over his good luck last week. It snowed.

Charles Marshall is recovering from an infected ear and expects to be back at work soon.

Seeing the item in last week's Labor Clarion about the successful affair staged for the eight-hour day fund gives us the idea of Why not put one on for the unemployed printers?

TIMES ARE BETTER

Landlady—You'll have to pay your bill or leave. Lodger—That's very nice of you. My last landlady made me do both.—"Answers" (London).

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION of a

PRINTERS' SOCIAL CLUB

8 P. M., MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935
450 GEARY STREET (Fifth Floor)

Printers and members of their families cordially invited

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Officers and others of the M. T. D. U. appear to be greatly perturbed that, according to their figures, mailers paid to International Typographical Union the sum of \$112,006.98 and drew out in benefits \$45,019.63, leaving a remainder of \$66,987.35.

The M. T. D. U. officer who compiled the above figures said, "Can you visualize that were mailers together in a solid body the accomplishment which could be achieved with nearly \$67,000 to work with?" That officer ranks as an illusionist of the first water. For, inadvertently or otherwise, he produced no figures showing any "accomplishment achieved" by the \$100,000 defense fund; neither did he present figures showing benefits received by the rank and file of mailers from the alleged "defense fund" or other thousands of dollars paid into the M. T. D. U. treasury. Furthermore, this officer presented no chart showing wages and hours of mailers previous to their affiliation with the International Typographical Union. If not affiliated with the International Typographical Union what rate of pay and length of hours, approximately, would mailers be receiving? In fact, how many mailer unions would survive their "contact" with the A. N. P. A.?

As many of the "patriarchs" of the mailing profession may still remember, before affiliation with the International Typographical Union the average rate of pay was less than one-half and hours of labor were longer, with "split" shifts, and seldom was overtime considered or paid for, than what they are today, with no thanks either to any M. T. D. U. officers. Widely heralded as a proposed "best-ever government" to govern mailer affairs, several "blue-sky" promoters advocated and succeeded in launching that "marvelous" organization, the M. T. D. U., presumably to "uplift" the lowly mailer to his proper status among those of the printing trades craftsmen. Wonderful idea, many believed; but there were a score or more of "doubting Thomases." As the M. T. D. U. got under way "bids for favors" began to develop, with the working mailer being given the "glad hand" and promises even to this day from M. T. D. U. officers. "Friendly relations" soon developed between M. T. D. U. officers and many publishers, the then officers of the I. T. U. and many foremen, resulting in the "old army game" of "you do me a favor and I'll reciprocate," to the detriment of the working mailer. For unless the average working mailer was a loyal supporter of the M. T. D. U. regime (which included a friendly-disposed foreman thereto) the nonconformist invariably lost his case in court. A fundamental policy of the M. T. D. U. yesterday and today has for its basis "political expediency." Naturally today there are militant "outlaw" unions who advocate affiliation with the International Typographical Union only. Friendly-disposed foremen ever have been the main pillars supporting the M. T. D. U.

Newspaper Guild of Cleveland

Signs Agreement With "News"

Reporters and other editorial department employees of the Cleveland "News" are now working under a union agreement. The pact—the first of its kind to be negotiated in Cleveland—was signed by Dan R. Hanna, Jr., publisher of the "News," and the local branch of the American Newspaper Guild.

One hundred editorial department employees, plus office boys and learners, are covered by the contract. Minimum wages of \$40 a week are provided for reporters, editorial writers, copy desk men, and photographers with four or more years

of experience. Learners are to start at \$20 a week and get a \$2.50 raise every six months.

Employees receiving between \$40 and \$50 a week prior to December 15 are given a 10 per cent increase.

The contract establishes the five-day, forty-hour week, and provides for a "dismissal wage," ranging up to as much as three months' pay, in advance, to any discharged employee.

WAITERS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual election of officers of Waiters' Union Local No. 30 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America was held at headquarters, 1256 Market street, Thursday, January 3, 1935. Votes to the number of 883 were cast, and the following officers were elected: President, A. C. Armstrong; vice-president, Joseph Iacona; secretary-treasurer, Hugo Ernst; business agents, Al Moore and Harvey E. Towne; trustees, Charles Blum, Jack McCarthy and Joseph Van; local joint board, Hugo Ernst, George March and C. F. Welch; delegates to Labor Council, Charles Blum, Hugo Ernst, L. A. Francoeur, Theodore Johnson, J. D. Kirkpatrick, George March, Al Moore, John McKelvey, Fred Oesterich and Harvey E. Towne.

A. F. of L. Executive Council

Called to Meet in Washington

A meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been announced for January 29, 1935, to be held at the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington.

While a special meeting was held in San Francisco, immediately following the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Federation, this is the first regular meeting of the new council, which now contains eighteen members.

No special announcement of business to be acted upon has been released thus far, but it is held as reasonably certain that the council will be afforded the opportunity to accomplish considerable work of a constructive nature. Among matters awaiting consideration is selection of a city for the fifty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L. to be held this year.

The present executive council of the American Federation of Labor is composed of the following: President, William Green; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, Martin F. Ryan; first vice-president, Frank Duffy; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert; third vice-president, Matthew Woll; fourth vice-president, John Coefield; fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton; sixth vice-president, John N. Weber; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniet; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin; tenth vice-president, William L. Hutcheson; eleventh vice-president, George L. Berry; twelfth vice-president, John L. Lewis; thirteenth vice-president, David Dubinsky; fourteenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates; fifteenth vice-president, Edward J. Gainor.

The union label is the O. K. stamp of quality!

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

On January 3 Waiters' Local 30 held its annual election of officers.

Friday, January 11, the newly-organized Bartenders' Local No. 41 will hold its meeting at 2:30 p. m. at 1256 Market street for the purpose of electing temporary officers. All bartenders who are off shift are urged to attend and give the new local a rousing sendoff.

Organizer Jack Weinberger is in town for a holiday, at the expiration of which he will be available for work in northern California.

The new officers of Cooks' Local No. 44 were installed at the meeting on Thursday, January 3.

Don't forget that no dues will be collected on the job. Pay your dues to the secretary in the office or you are likely to find yourself suspended and pulled off your job. Also don't forget that you have two new business agents on the job that need your assistance to keep the town lined up. Help them all you can. If your conditions are not what they should be make yourself heard. If you know of violations going on in any house give the information to Brothers Bruhn or McDonough and it will be attended to.

Keep in your mind to stay out of the Kress and Woolworth 5- and 10-cent stores. They are on our unfair list and have got to be organized.

Also stay away from all Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns and Pig 'n' Whistle. Eat only where you see our house card hanging in the window.

MUNICIPAL RAILWAY RECEIPTS

Total receipts of the Municipal Railway from passengers for December were \$260,150.90, an increase of \$14,883.60 over the same month in 1933, or 6.7 per cent. "A good holiday trade and a better feeling all around" was the chief cause of the increase, according to E. G. Cahill, manager of utilities.

Collective bargaining should be supplemented by collective buying. Demand the union label!

REDLICK-NEWMAN Co.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

QUALITY HOME FURNISHINGS ON CREDIT

Our Easy Budget terms are available to all. Don't wait. Modernize your home. The easy monthly payments enable you to freshen up the home without hardship.

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 4, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Bessie Parker and Bertha Del Carlo; Cemetery Employees, Patrick Kelly, Walter Baumeister and John Donahue; Garment Workers No. 131, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Catherine Barrett, Delia Gordon, Anna Culbertson, Mayme Graham and Nell Riley; Government Employees, Local No. 51, Roe H. Baker and Anthony Brenner; Ladies' Garment Workers No. 101, Lena Klein, vice Elizabeth Norman; Machinists No. 68, H. Hook, Harry N. Scher, E. F. Dillon, W. J. Slattery and H. J. Sculze; Milk Wagon Drivers, L. J. Jaymot, Charles Brown, Steve Gilligan, Thomas P. Kennedy, Carl Rehbock, William J. Casey and Fred J. Wettstein; Plumbers No. 442, Walter O'Connell; Post Office Clerks, G. Pistone, John McCarthy, H. A. Weirich, Charles Gibeau, Martin H. Band, William Fennell, Stephen Black and I. E. Mizel. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Mother Lode Miners' Local Union No. 48, acknowledging receipt of donations, and thanking Council and local unions for assistance. John A. O'Donnell, Jr., member Labor Advisory Board, N.R.A., Washington, D. C., stating that Daniel L. Boland, attorney for National Recovery Administration, has been appointed regional counsel for the new Compliance Regional Board in the San Francisco area, and offers to advise labor people and unions having business before the Compliance Board and stating they may freely consult with him at his office, fourth and fifth floors, Humboldt Bank Building. San Francisco Chamber of Commerce,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gragnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

submitting copy of resolution in re San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks, Hunken's grocery stores all unfair. Garment Cutters, desire relief from violations of code provisions. Electrical Workers No. 6 report Frankfurt Distilleries of Louisville, Ky., are constructing buildings with non-union mechanics. Post Office Clerks, ask unions' assistance in having Congress restore the 5 per cent reduction by memorializing congressmen. Window Cleaners are contemplating campaign against unsafe conditions on buildings, and will prohibit members working on same. Street Railway Employees No. 1004 report sixty-nine shopmen laid off by Market Street Railway Company last week. Dressmakers are still on strike against Jeslyn shop; complain of activity of police against peaceful picketing.

At this juncture Brother J. L. R. Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, addressed the Council on the Jackson Miners' strike, and commended the miners for their splendid conduct during the strike.

A. F. of L. Organizer Joseph M. Casey also spoke on the same subject, and introduced two representatives of the striking miners to the Council. A general discussion followed, at which the delegates were requested to announce to their respective unions that the strikers still need funds, as the settlement with the Central Eureka mine will only put one-fifth of the miners back to work.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted the draft of a measure for introduction in the State Legislature to recognize the principle of peaceful picketing. The law establishes the principle of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law passed by Congress in 1932, the main provision of the proposed act reading as follows:

"No court of this state shall have jurisdiction (a) to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined), or the facts involved in, any labor dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling or by any other method not involving fraud or

violence; or (b) to declare any of the foregoing acts to be illegal." Committee stated in its report that the most important thing at the present time in legislating on this subject is to establish the legal right of picketing now denied by California courts, in order to supplement without delay the very satisfactory state laws relative to strikes and boycotts. Report concurred in, and proposed measure referred to labor's legislative agents at Sacramento.

New Business—Moved to instruct Secretary John A. O'Connell to proceed to Sacramento as the Council's legislative representative and attend the session of the Legislature which convenes Monday, January 7, 1935. Motion carried.

General discussion was had on ways and means to assist Miners' Union No. 48, and to request all unions to continue donating for their relief until the situation is cleared up.

Receipts, \$426.42; expenditures, \$221.92.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor or services; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

Note. By request of the Council the affiliated unions are urged to continue their contributions to the Jackson locked-out miners.

E. D. VANDELEUR, President,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WAGE THEFT BY EMPLOYERS

Wage restitutions under N.R.A. now amount to more than \$2,500,000 and restitutions, arranged by N.R.A. field officers, are averaging about \$75,000 a week. In California two N.R.A. field offices arranged for \$63,000 in wage restitutions in the month of November. These restitutions represent the difference between what the workers received and what they should have been paid according to the codes under which their employers operate. In other words, these restitutions represent plain robbery of the workers by the employers. This fact should not be forgotten. It is an additional argument for strong unions, which are an effective guarantee of code enforcement.—I. L. N. S.

MEN'S



TAILORS

SINCE 1900

35TH ANNUAL
JANUARY SALE

A GOOD MONTH TO BUY,
A GOOD TIME TO SAVE.

DEPENDABLE
UNION-MADE

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

AS LOW AS

\$40.50

UNION MEN BE CONSISTENT
DEMAND THE LABEL AT NO EXTRA COST

KELLEHER & BROWNE

Union Tailors

716 MARKET STREET

Youthful Indigents

Hundreds of children in San Francisco dread the arrival of their sixteenth birthday.

To determine the number of young people deprived of orphan aid at the end of their fifteenth year and to estimate the extent of suffering among boys and girls too young and inexperienced to find jobs has been the task of a committee to consider the 16-year old problem which recently completed its report to the Children's Council of the Community Chest.

Miss Ruth A. Turner, chairman of the committee, presents the plight of 1221 children who in the five-year period from 1929 through 1933 reached the age of 16 and therefore became ineligible for state and county aid.

Few of these children are able to find work, according to Miss Turner, and the enforced idleness affects their morale and influences an otherwise healthy outlook on life.

"Industry has little enough work for the experienced adult during the present economic crisis," says Miss Turner. "There is no place in industry for immature youth. This condition, if planned for, might prove to be a fine thing, but can well prove to be a fearful tragedy if the dependent youth is turned out upon a world where he cannot be self-supporting."

After studying hundreds of cases of boys and girls whose state and county aid has been discontinued and who have no relatives able to assume their financial support, the committee recommended to the Community Chest committee on community plan for child welfare that an attempt be made to educate influential groups and organizations so that appropriate legislation be passed to continue state and county aid for dependent children up to the age of 18 years.

IN NEW ENVIRONMENT

Among the credentials received at last week's meeting of the Labor Council were those of Roe H. Baker and Anthony Brenner, representing the American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 51. Both the delegates are former members of the Council, the former as a delegate from the Barbers' Union and the latter representing the local Machinists' Lodge. Roe H. Baker also is a former president of the Council.

BUTCHERS WILL ARBITRATE

The strike of some 250 butchers employed in Bay district packing houses, which was inaugurated last week to enforce a demand for a wage increase, was ended with the return of the men to work under an agreement to submit their demands to arbitration. It was provided that the board consist of three members, one representing the union, one the employers, and an impartial member. The agreement was brought about through the efforts of R. G. Wagenet, representing the Regional Labor Board, and M. W. Maxwell, vice-president of the International Butcher Workers' Union.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

HATTERS ELECT OFFICERS

Local No. 23, United Hatters of America, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry C. Linde; vice-president, Clarence B. Graves; secretary-treasurer, Jonas Grace. Secretary Grace, in extending New Year's greetings to the unions and their friends, says his union wants to thank them for demanding that the union label of the United Hatters appear on their headgear.

EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Courses ranging from sketching and modeling to shorthand, typewriting, and how to buy wisely are offered by Emergency Educational Program teachers in the new term beginning the week of January 7, under the sponsorship of the Young Women's Christian Association at 620 Sutter street. Classes are held at day and evening hours and are available to the public without charge. Men as well as women are welcome. Subjects taught will include dressmaking, gardening, designing, pattern-making, how to buy wisely, sketching, modeling, designing of furniture, accessories, jewelry, etc., music and art appreciation, singing, journalism, verse-writing, modern poets, manuscript criticism, crisis-literature, public speaking, current events, stenography, typewriting, correct English, Spanish, and other subjects.

CO-OPERATION AMONG UNIONS

Plans for co-operation among unions in metal trade groups in case of labor trouble in related industries were set forth in a resolution passed by delegates to the third national convention of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America in Cleveland, Ohio, according to the Associated Press.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 Elects Officers for Year 1935

West Coast Local No. 90, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, O. E. Rolstad; first vice-president, Victor Westerholm; second vice-president, A. W. Lawberg; secretary and business manager, E. B. O'Grady; treasurer, K. Hjorth; trustees, B. Schulz, D. M. Piera and R. Willowden. Secretary O'Grady, Treasurer Hjorth and Trustee Willowden were re-elected.

Local No. 90 has recently moved to more commodious quarters in the Hansford building, 268 Market street.

Ludwig Oetting represents No. 90 in Portland, Ore., and Soren Wissing in San Pedro, Calif.

The three locals of this organization operating from San Francisco comprise licensed officers of vessels plying San Francisco Bay and tributary waters (No. 40), bar pilots (No. 89), and coastwise, intercoastal and offshore (No. 90).

RELIABILITY

**YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN
YOU PLACE YOUR PRINTING ORDERS
WITH A FIRM THAT HAS
LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTATION
FOR HONEST VALUES FOR
HALF A CENTURY.**

Friendly in Every Way!

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges

111 Seventh Street

Phone Market 7070

Anglo Bank Statement

Climaxing a steady twelve-months' growth in deposits, the statement of condition of the Anglo California National Bank as of December 31, 1934, shows deposits of \$160,362,052, compared with deposits of \$145,850,205 as of December 31, 1933, an increase of \$14,511,846.

Resources of the Anglo as of December 31, 1934, totaled \$198,153,132, an increase of \$13,505,389 for the last twelve-month period.

The December 31 statement reports cash, United States government securities and bonds totaling \$93,065,816, in comparison with \$86,372,854 for the same items as of December 31, 1933, an increase of \$6,692,961.

During the year ending December 31 the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the Anglo Bank increased \$300,809. The capital, surplus and undivided profits now total \$19,726,503.

COUNTING VOTES OF SEAMEN

Counting of votes of Pacific Coast union seamen on the question of who shall represent them in collective bargaining negotiations with employers began Wednesday last and will be completed Monday, it was announced by the National Longshoremen's Board. The board also announced amended rules in connection with certain classifications and companies.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

It is not necessary to be a Socialist to feel a sense of social responsibility. It is not necessary to be a communist to accept community obligations. You may believe in private rights of property, as I do; you may believe in private enterprise, as I do; and yet you may feel, as I do, that there is a profound moral responsibility upon those who together own all the private properties and conduct all the private enterprises of the nation, to make sure that every willing worker in the nation has an opportunity to support himself and his dependents by self-respecting labor. —Donald Richberg.

Remember, there is no substitute for the union label!

WITH THE NEW DEAL WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS



Printing . . . Book-binding . . . Photo-Engraving . . . Cuts Stereotyping . . . Electrotyping . . . Mailing

Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

Allied Printing Trades Council

A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker

**The shortest cut
to real savings
Buy everything at**

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET STREET

Between 6th and 7th

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE**Official Minutes of Meeting Held January 2, 1935**

The Trades Union Promotional League meeting held Wednesday, January 2, 1935, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8 p. m. and on roll call all officers were present but S. S. King.

Minutes: Minutes of previous meeting, held December 19, 1934, were approved.

Credentials: From Pile Drivers' Union No. 34, for A. L. McDonald; San Francisco-Oakland Photo-engravers' Union No. 8, for Joseph Ehrhart; Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, for E. Garbarino. Credentials were accepted pending the attendance of these delegates. Sister Ora Irwin of Waitresses' Union No. 48, being present, was seated.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Union Label Trades Department, approval of new by-laws, including season's greetings, from Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn. From James H. Doyle of Oakland, requesting copy of the new by-laws; secretary answered.

Bills were read and referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report: Full report was heard and approved.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reported that the 1934 demand for union label hats was fairly good and the hope was expressed that the demand will increase; international organizers for the cap and millinery department of the international will soon be out on the Coast to see what can be done to organize a local here. Pressmen's Union No. 24 asked if a registered letter had been received by the secretary; secretary stated that a letter had come after his office hours and had been taken back; submitted brand labels on union-made hosiery without the Allied Printing Trade Council's union label. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported a shutdown for the holidays; members returning to work; work for the end of the year was good; this meant a better demand for union label garments. Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 reported that there is a possibility of having a local cracker company use the union label on its product. Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is making the request that you have your milk delivered to your door and keep members of their union employed. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 stated work will be quiet until spring. Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary reported work fair; held their election. Waitresses' Union No. 48 reported work fair for the holidays; look for and demand the union house card. Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 stated they are having their unemployment troubles; will endeavor to get their members on the Hetch Hetchy work; for the enforcement of the Raker act and for revenue bonds to do the work. Pile Drivers' Union stated it is fair. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union stated things are humming. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 reported the J. C. Hunken stores are still unfair; that he is resorting to putting false statements on his store windows. Molders' Union is requesting a demand for the union label on stoves; will hold a conference with the Stove Mounters' Union on the use of an industry union label. Bakers' Union No. 24 reported good progress in placing its union shop card in the retail bakery stores; look for it when patronizing a bakery store.

Trustees: Reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid.

New Business: Moved and seconded that secretary send letter to the Crown Biscuit Company requesting its co-operation in the use of the union label; carried. Moved and seconded to get bids to print 500 copies of the new by-laws; lost. Moved and seconded that secretary have by-laws printed; amended that he secure bids; amendment carried. Moved and seconded that secretary have attendance sheets printed; carried. Moved and sec-

onded that new by-laws be effective as of date of printing; carried. Delegate Mappin stated that printing of minutes in Labor Clarion took up too much space for size of Labor Clarion and suggested special articles on the union label, card and button in its place; referred to agitation committee. Moved and seconded to have refreshments on night of election and installation; after some debate the motion carried.

Receipts, \$85.60; bills paid, \$91.25.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m. to meet again January 16, when nominations will take place.

"Consistent union men and women demand the union label, card and button."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

"THE CASE AGAINST COMMUNISM"

The University of San Francisco announces that it is offering a semester course, "The Case Against Communism," comprising a series of lectures beginning Thursday evening, January 17. Registration opened January 7, and will close January 11.

RAILWAY MAGNATE'S DAUGHTER

Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, chairman of the N.R.A. Consumers' Advisory Board, who died in Washington recently as the result of an accident sustained while riding to hounds, was a daughter of Edward H. Harriman, late railroad magnate, and a sister of A. W. Harriman, chief administrative officer of the N.R.A.

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT

Doctor Eckener says the airship will make Europe only forty-five hours distant. Everything considered, that's not distance enough.—Manchester (N. H.) "Union."

BE KIND TO ANIMALS

The summer boarder asked, "Why is it that old hog keeps trying to come into my room? Do you think he has taken a fancy to me?" Little Willie explained it. He whispered, "Why, that's his room during the winter."—"Pathfinder."

The watchword of organized labor should be. "Seek the union label when buying anything."

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$35,936,528.80
United States Government Securities	38,434,586.79
State, Municipal Bonds, Other Securities	18,694,701.18
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	546,000.00
Bank Premises and Other Real Estate	5,819,189.40
Due from U. S. Treasurer—5% Redemption Fund	520,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	5,900,420.33
Other Assets	1,504,081.02
Loans and Discounts	90,797,625.09

TOTAL \$198,153,132.61

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$15,400,000.00
Surplus	2,900,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,426,503.91
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Contingencies	1,539,434.84
Circulation	10,400,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	5,907,186.50
Other Liabilities	217,955.33
Deposits	160,362,052.03

TOTAL \$198,153,132.61



SAN FRANCISCO: 1 SANSOME ST - 101 MARKET ST - MONTGOMERY & SACRAMENTO STS
MARKET, ELLIS & STOCKTON STS - MARKET, McALLISTER & JONES STS - FILLMORE & GEARY
STS - CHESTNUT & FILLMORE STS - MISSION & SIXTEENTH STS - GEARY AT TWENTIETH AVE
THIRD & TWENTIETH STS - OAKLAND: 1540 BROADWAY